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# New Mork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN -- The American bark C. C. Funk was wrecked in the South Pacific Ocean, and eleven of those on board were drowned.

A dispatch from Rome to a Berlin paper says that the Pope's health has gradually gone from bad to worse, and that His Holiness is now a decrease of the paper was rearry speaks. decrepit old man who rarely speaks.

A violent earthquake shock was felt at Messina.

Sicily.

Seven persons were killed in a rail-Sicily. Seven

DOMESTIC -General Shafter cabled that the sanitary conditions were improving at Santiago; all his commani, it is expected, will have left all his command, it is expected, will have left Santiago by Wednesday or Thursday. The transports St. Louis, Vigilancia and Miami arrived at Montauk Point; the Miami with Colonel Roosevelt and the Rough Riders, and General Wheeler and the 3d Cavairy. The report of the consulting and advisory engineers to the Canal Commission, was made public satto the Canal Commission was made public, setting forth their conclusions from the work of investigation.— An enormous gas well was reported from the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y.— Trouble at the coming election in Indian Territory is feared among the Choctaws.

Troops in Southern camps are designed. Territory is feared among the Choctaws.

Troops in Southern camps are desirous of returning to their homes, as the war is over.

It is now reported that at least twenty lives were lost in Friday's cloudburst in East Tennessee.

A fire in Fresno, Cal., destroyed property valued at \$500,000 and caused the loss of four lives.

CITY.-Congressman Odell, chairman of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sallors from the Texas and the Winslow, and a number of cavalrymen and engineers tore down all the Cuban flags displayed on the resorts at South Beach, Staten Island. — Three large factory build-Staten Island. — Three large factory buildfings, No. 292 to 302 Monroe-st., were wrecked
by fire in the early morning. — The Rev.
G. Campbell Morgan, of London, preached before large congregations in the Fifth Avenue
Presbyterian Church. — The last of the
Seguranca's load of sick and wounded were
Seguranca's load of sick and wounded were landed and sent to hospitals, and the steamship was released from quarantine.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 76.

Any failure of a newsdealer at a summer resort to have an ample supply of The Tribune should be reported to this office at once. Slow delivery of the paper can be corrected by mail, promptly on receipt of complaint.

THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE CROWNS. There exists in the Stock Exchange-perhaps it would be more accurate to say there pretends shed. to exist-some fear that Germany and the United States will have trouble about the Philwants, it may be said with some confidence that the desire of this country will hardly be opposed by any other Power. No other has a shadow of right to interfere if the United States says to Spain that the great cost of war cannot be met by her excepting by this cession enterprise and capital. Assent by Spain would perfect a title which no other nation could in question with decency.

Then it may be said without immodesty that government for themselves. no other nation desires at present to engage in war with the United States. If others believe they have greater power, they are well aware that it could be exerted at a distance of several thousand miles only at great cost and dis- tor in one important war is the one of which, in the West Indies or Central or South Ameristands most in awe. The nation which mainica which would not be at the mercy of the tains the greatest showing of military strength might indeed be absurdly foolish, as some say United States in case of war, nor would the is the one which trusts least to that strength commerce of any European nation flourish if and gains least through it, and which secures exposed to American attack. The inevitable its amazing successes over all rivals most loss would be enough to make any nation through the exercise of peaceful, though somepause, apart from the direct cost of war, which | times menacing, diplomacy. Those are the would be enormous. Nor is it difficult to see chief conclusions one derives from the interestthat while the United States has a considering essay by Mr. Arnold White in "The Naable Army and a powerful fleet close to Asiatic tional Review," and, divesting them of all shores no European nation could, without self- traces of British Russophobia, they seem to be betraving preparation, make ready to resist at- about correct. It is not easy to recall a war, tack in that quarter, while all of them have save with some petty tribe, in which Russia, Asiatic interests which they regard as vastly unsided, has been triumphant. In her last war

Important. These are considerations which apply to some other European Powers as well as to Germany. but there are especial reasons for expecting In Hungary she was merely Austria's ally. Her peace with that nation. It has with this coun- best armies were vanquished and her ancient try a profitable trade, which could not be capital seized by Bonaparte, and though his Interrupted without disaster to German indus- army was at last destroyed it was by the tries. It has in the United States, including Russian climate, and not by Russian arms. A roads if there were no rate-cutting nolody children of German parents, somewhat over little before that she was beaten by Persia. 3,500,000 persons who are with rare except Peter the Great was vanquished by the Turks. tions, intensely loyal Americans, while de- and saved from utter ruin by Empress Cathvotedly attached to their fatherland, and it is erine through methods that were scarcely miliimpossible to calculate what their influence tary. And in his struggle with Charles XII of with their families and friends in the old coun- Sweden Peter was routed, though his troops try might be in case of any contest involving outnumbered the Swedes by ten to one, and in palpable injustice to this country. It need not the end was victor at Pultowa only when the be said that unless there is palpable injustice | deadly climate had decimated and Cossack to this country there can be no strife with Ger- treachery had betrayed Charles's little band. many. If there were, German rulers would On the field of action, Mr. White truly says, feel the effect of it in their home affairs, and the history of Russia records an almost unthe division of political forces in the German broken series of defeats. Empire is such that a distinct influence for or | On the other hand, it is equally true that in against the Government is not likely to be dis- diplomacy the Russian record is one of all but

rulers. Possibly some of them like to be so parte fell, in 1813, the Czar stood foremost nation," "my treasury," "my army," or "my to direct events than the President of the people, and they follow wherever he leads because he is their leader, charged with responsibility for their business and not his own, and they have a right to feel that he cares New-Chwang railroad and on the Han-Kow for their affairs infinitely more than for any Not one is ruler because the millions have of France's chief enemy, while at the same trusted and selected him; not one is supposed time she claims a protectorate over Austriato care more for the welfare of the millions than for the dynasty or family he represents. Not one can make peace or war without considering anxiously the temper of the people, his army and his legislature. Not one dares to make a war which his people would be likely to resent and repudiate as unworthy of their sacrifice. Behind every crown, in this latter end of the century, there is a dangerous public opinion which cannot be safely disregarded. No monarch will make war with the United States without first asking whether his own

people will back up a contest with the free Re-

FOR HUMAN FREEDOM.

In an address at the laying of the corner-Wednesday Colonel McClure made some remarks which probably expressed the convictions of many millions of citizens. With reason he deplored the servility of many intelligent voters to the dictation of party, so that the master becomes the servant, and illustrated his imperial tendencies of the time in a fashion which must be shocking in the last degree to such Democratic leaders as Colonel Bryan and Senators Jones and White. He treated as ridiculous "the cry of imperialism heard in every "stage of progress in the history of the Republie, which assailed Jefferson when he acquired Louisiana, denounced the acquisition of Florbids, predicted National discord and disintegra-'Mexico." This same cry, he said, was inand clearest destiny." War came because the sovereign citizens of the Nation demanded an end of Spanish barbarism. The same supreme power will demand that "the United States flag 'shall never be furled in any Spanish province where it has been planted by the heroism of "our Army and Navy."

That this is imperialism of the most abominable type, in the eyes of the "halting conservatives," Colonel McClure fully comprehends, but he declares that it is not inspired by the lust of conquest. In his view "the highest and noblest imperialism demands the extension of our flag and authorny over the provinces of Spain 'solely that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." This states the case all the more accurately because it includes no prediction what the form of future government shall be in Spanish provinces acquired. Government by the people is not necessarily carried on and controlled by such local fragments of them as are not fit for that duty. Government of the people is not that of divinely crowned heredinor yet of the accidental majority at a given time in every locality; but such government as the whole body of the Nation originates and supports for the benefit of all. Government for the people does not mean government exclusively for the benefit of those who may be qualffied voters, but that equal rights and equal laws shall protect all, from highest to lowest, as well those who are not as those who are fit to share the governing power.

It is the very essence of American hostility to Spanish rule that it has ever been completely regardless of the rights and interests, as of the will, of the people it has held in subjection. The sure outcome of such rule is barbarism more or less complete, oppression of the many for the benefit of the few, and cruelty because oppression cannot exist without it. America has witnessed for more than a century the utter incapacity of Spain to govern honestly or decently the island close to its shores, and by that experience knows well enough how distant islands not within reach of civilized opinion. And, finally, the Nicaragua isthmus must be have been governed. Starting out to stop Spanish barbarism in Cuba, this Nation was led, as if by providential decree, to strike first at the barbarism which has long prevailed in the Philippine Islands-a barbarism more oppressive and cruel and intolerable than that which Cuba has resisted with much endurance and blood

It is the logical outcome of this reasoning that the United States cannot tolerate, in any ippine Islands if the United States decides to land where its Government comes to have the hold them. Putting aside for the moment the power to prevent it, the barbarism which sacunsettled question what the United States rifices all the rights of the people and leaves them no protection of equal and just laws. is only the concrete expression of the Nation's will that any other territory or people, once coming legitlmately within the power of this Nation, must become its wards for protection of territory, which, no longer of any value to forever against all government that is not for Spain, could be made valuable by American | the benefit of the people, to be defended and held against all other Powers in the name of

RUSSIA IN WAR AND PEACE. The nation which has never been a real vicwith Turkey she was on the verge of disaster when Rumania came to her rescue. In the Crimea she was beaten on her own ground.

invariable success. Now and then she has Americans are in the habit of considering been battled, but only for a time; a few more foreign monarchs as irresponsible and absolute years have brought the victory. When Bonaconsidered It pleases them to speak of na- among the conquerors, though he had contions, treasuries, armies or navies as "my tributed to the victory nothing but defeats. All that she lost in the Crimea in 1855 Russia navy." But at bottom they have less power regained through diplomatic audacity in 1871. For a time baffled by Disraeli in 1878, she has United States. He is the chosen leader of the since then by insidious advances more than secured her ends. On the Afghan border and on the Pamirs, along the Amoor and in Corea. in Manchuria and the Regent's Sword, on the railroad, she has been uniformly triumphant. personal interest he can have at stake. No On the one hand she makes France her open European monarch holds any such position. ally, and on the other secures the tacit alliance Hungary and "bluffs" the British Empire at every point. There is no more enigmatical and at the same time more readily explicable scene upon the international stage than this. It is enigmatical that a nation without military prowess and backward in civilization should thus lord it over more powerful and more cultivated nations. It is the simplest and most natural thing in the world that a group of Powers, jealous of each other and fearful of each

other, should be dominated by a Power that

knows no such passions, but moves on toward

its self-appointed destiny as remorselessly, and thus as irresistibly, as the flow of a glacier.

Mr. White concludes that Russia is, of all Powers, most interested in the maintenance of peace, and it may well be reckoned that he is right. A nation that invariably loses in war stone of the Pennsylvania Capitol Building on | and gains in peace should certainly be inclined to keep the peace. Especially should such be the case when that nation is conspicuously unprepared for war. The unfinished state of the Siberian railroad, the scarcity of capable administrators in the Government departments, the troubles with the Jews, the lack of cohesion own independence by discussing the so-called among the unassimilated portions of the vast, unwieldy empire, the backwardness of even European Russia in the arts of civilization all these and other circumstances constrain Russia to keep the peace. To what extent her diplomatic progress will continue is perhaps the most important international question in the Old World. As yet that progress is unchecked, and at the present moment it is apparently triumphant in the greatest stroke it has ever tion when Pacific territory was acquired from yet undertaken. "Get a-way, you old peoples sald Dirkovitch, and then fell asleep. tended "to halt this Nation in its sublimest duty away, you old peoples," says Dirkovitch's nar tion, but it does not fall asleep.

OUR PACIFIC COMMERCE.

Current statistics show, as one of their mossignificant and inspiring features, a marked in crease of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean. The year ending on June 30 last saw. in all directions, an increase of exports, but a decrease of imports; while on the Pacific there was a great increase of both imports and exports. Thus the general increase of exports was 17.3 per cent, that of the Atlantic ports being 17.61 per cent and of the Gulf ports only 8.6 per cent, while that of the Pacific ports was no less than 25.7 per cent. Deducting the effects of some special and temporary causes, the conclusion remains fixed that our Pactile export trade is increasing at a greater ratio than that on the Atlantic. In the import trade the figures are much more impressive. The total imports of Nation decreased by 19.3 per cent. At the Atlantic ports the decrease was 21.4 per cent. and at the Gulf ports no less than 29.9 per cent. tary monarchs, nor yet of any aristocratic class, while the Pacific ports, instead of a decrease, showed the splendid increase of 16.3 per cent Again, making allowances for special and temporary causes, the growth of the Pacific import trade must be reckoned to be far more rapid than that on the Atlantic.

The reasons why this is so are entirely obvious. So should be, to every discerning mind. the lessons and the mandates of these facts. It is seen to be the part of wisdom, and indeed our National duty, to adopt every legitimate means of promoting and securing the permanence of our Pacific commerce. Among such means are the appreciation of Hawaii and the improve ment of our possessions in Samoa, both hap pily brought about through the statesmanship of President McKinley. To these may be added, in the same kind, the establishment of payal and commercial stations in the Philip pines and Marianne Islands. Then must come the connecting of these with each other and with this confinent by telegraphic cables and by steamship lines, all under the American flag. cut, and our Pacific Coast directly connected with the Gulf and the Atlantic by a great waterway for our Navy and commerce and for the commerce of the world. Those are the things indicated for the immediate future by the present facts of our Pacific trade.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

ly higher price was reached on the 11th, averaging \$61.24 for rathways, against the lowest for the week, at \$60 72 at the opening, while Saturday's closing showed but establish and maintain a just, stable and free at \$61.19. Trust stocks averaged \$68.70 at the opening, \$69.57 at the highest on the 12th, and

\$69.04 at the close There is much matter printed just now rallway earnings and rate-cutting which is a long way from sensible. There is rather less silliness to the square inch among practical advantage. There is no European possession as a potential beiligerent, the whole world railroad managers than among the newspaper writers who criticise them. Cutting of rates if a part of the railroads were willing to lie down and die. As they are not, and they fight desperately by cutting rates for traffic enough to keep them alive, the other railroads are compelled to defend themselves. All the laws conceivable will never prevent the starving roads from trying to live, nor the other roads from trying to save as much of their traffic as they can. It is a pity that "The Financial Chronicle's' monthly statement of earnings does not separate the Canadian Pacific and five Mexican roads, with 10,832 miles operated and \$3,946,953 earnings in July, from the American roads which, according to its report, showed carnings of \$37,485,759. "Dun's Review" compares earnings of American roads amounting \$39,783,998 in July with those of the same roads in 1892, showing a loss of 1.4 per cent and, as usual, rate-cutting is supposed to be the cause. But what would become of the weaker takes the trouble to explain.

There will be enough traffic before long, because the crops are rapidly passing the danger-point and breaking records. It is only two weeks and four days to the end of the cotton year, and with part of the crop already saved there is every reason to count upon a larger yield than that of 1897, from which 10,995,000 bales had come into sight on Saturday night. Allowing for the various corrections at the close of the crop year, the yield of 1897 may pre sumably exceed 11,100,000 bales, of which Ellison's August report showed that 400,000 bales had gone into European mills, increasing their stock up to August 1, while 720,000 bales had been added to American and foreign commercial stocks, and the American mill stocks have probably increased not far from 400,000 bales. If 9,600,000 bales have been consumed by the world during the year, the question how 480, 000 bales American and 1,083,000 bales foreign mill stocks and 1,640,000 bales commercial stocks of American cotton can be disposed of in a year, besides 11,100,000 bales of new cotton, becomes of some interest, and sufficiently explains the slight decline to 6 cents last week.

Wheat receipts are low, as the farmers seem generally disposed to defer shipping and selling until prices are higher, but the exports from both coasts, flour included, have been in two weeks past 5,945,311 bushels, against 6,114,031 last year. The so-called cash price, which in these days means anything or nothing, changes but little, and the September option is about 11/2 cents lower for the week. Corn exports have been for the last two weeks 4,743,766 bushels, against 5.510,135 bushels last year, and the price has declined % of a cent for the September option. The Government report, indicating a yield of nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels, seems to command more confidence than any wheat report of official origin has commanded

The output of pig-iron, according to "The American Manufacturer." of Pittsburg, had deelined on August 1 to 210,268 tons weekly, its ment for July 1 having been 217,920 tons but about 1,600 tons more than the statement "The Iron Age." The stoppage of some Valley furnaces under agreement, in order to reduce the production and raise the price of Bessemer pig in the Central region, presumably accounts for much more than this decrease, which is not to be reckoned as any evidence whatever regarding the demand. In fact, there has been much heavy buying of Bessemer pig and also of steel billets, even by large steel-making works, and the demand for manufactured products of iron and steel appears to be quite as large and as pressing as it has been at any time. There is also a distinct increase in the demand for woollen goods without as yet any improvement in the prices of these, or of cotton goods, for which there is also a slightly better demand. The sales of wool continue remarkably small, amounting at the three chief markets to only 5,432,700 pounds for the last week, against 11,447,500 last year, and in two weeks ending August 12 sales were only 9,819,300 pounds. against 23,499,800 last year, and 16,436,300 in 1892. While prices are firmly maintained, no material advance appears, and it is stated that manufacturers find themselves unable to pay the current prices because of the insufficiency of

Shipments of boots and shoes fall slightly be low those of 1895 and 1894, but still much exceed those of any other year, although the new demand is unusually quiet. The increase in commercial loans continues, and there is every indication that business is about to expand. The exchanges through the principal clearing-houses have shown for the last week an increase of 5.6 per cent over last year, and the unusual increase of 24.4 per cent over the corresponding week in 1892, when the troubles at Homestead troops. The failure returns for the first week of August, \$6,902,706 in amount, would have been markably small but for the failure of the Naional Linseed Oil Company, with liabilities of \$5,000,000. It is obvious that this event does not represent disaster in general business, and otherwise the fallures for the week are excep-

Sir William Marriott says Great Britain-in his opinion -wants not an alliance but a good understanding with the United States. William will find himself in pretty good agree-

The Siberian Railroad is offering great inducements to travellers. It provides not merely parfor and sleeping cars, but one fitted with a gymnasium and Russian baths, a dark room or photographers and a stationary bicycle, on which one may make century runs without leavng the train. It is not supposed that political xiles will travel in such cars. But then their number is growing less, and that of free travellers in that land of vast expanses and vast posabilities is growing rapidly larger.

The Pacific Coast is touched here and there with a breath of the Australian hot wave, the Wednesday of last week registering 113 in the hade. This is hotter than anything recorded f Santiago or Manila Bay since we began to ake observations of their respective temperabrated stock tobber who had mistaken his way and straved toward the celestial wicket. A emperature of 113 degrees in the shade may

The Superintendent of the Mint at San Fran ise restimates that the gold output of the Klonranged from \$1000000000 to \$40,000,000 but the mint figures, no doubt, give about the correct result. According to their import more money has gone into the Klondike during the year than

prefiguring the speedy passing away of the this country, their dealings with which have always meek, benignant old man whose latter days been most satisfactory. On the south coast of have brought to him such a heavy burden of he could neither relieve nor mitigate them, and they went to his heart like an arrow. He is not likely long to survive his two great contemporaries, Gladstone and Bismarck, and in the measure of the world's attention is bestowed. If the Papacy were as influential as it is interesting, it would still be the hinge on which the world's politics swung, as it was in the days of Innocent and Hildebrand. But it is now nothing but a pageant, with the Pope as Pri mate of the shadowy retinue, wearing the crown of vanished authorities and powers.

Chicago is now in the grip of a hard-and-fast monopoly in the matter of electric lighting. She will therefore have both to "put up and shut ap," taking what is given to her, paying what s asked, and making no complaint about it But it is the natural home of the monopolist. more or less, of his own medicine. "Fiat Lux" out there will now, more than ever, come to mean very much the same as the footpad's summons to stand and deliver.

### PERSONAL

Emperor William has appointed Captain Lauff manager of the Wiesbaden Court Theatre. The Captain has written a number of dramas in which the Hohenzollerns are exalted.

"Of the various offices filled by the late Dr. William Pepper," says a Philadelphia paper, "the most important, perhaps, from the point of view of the medical profession, was the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylmedical department of the University of Pennsyl-vania, which he filled with so much distinction for years. The question of his successor is being widely discussed, and there is much speculation as to the man who will be chosen to fill his place. The two names most prominently mentioned in connection with the appointment are those of Professor Will-iam Osler. M. D., of Johns Hopkins University, Builtimore, and James S. Tyson, M. D., professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsyl-vania."

The trustees of the British National Gallery have purchased under a special grant of money from the Treasury, two pictures by Rembrandt, the property of Lady De Saumarez, entitled "The Burgomaster" and "The Burgomaster's Wife," being portraits of an elderly man and an old lady not at present identified. These pictures will be hung in the principal Dutch room.

Professor Aegidi, who used to be chief of the Press Bureau under Bismarck, has just published the Czar Alexander II: "Before the outbreak of the Franco-German War the Czar was with King the Franco-German War the Czar was with King William at Ems. They were together one evening, and Prince Bismarck was standing at the other end of the room, anxiously watching the Czar, whose more or less friendly attitude toward Prussia's policy was a matter of very great importance. Suddenly the Czar's big dog, which had been lying silent under its master's chair, rose, prowled about the room, stopped before Prince Bismarck, looked at him, wagged his tail affectionately, and licked the hand he held out toward it. The Czar, who had attentively watched its movements, called out to Prince Bismarck at this moment. You see, the dog knows his master's friends." Prince Bismarck, who told Aegidi this story, added: "I felt relieved. That was an historical moment for our policy." "I think," says Justin McCarthy, "if I were try-

ing to convey to an American reader an idea of Lord Rosebery as a public speaker, I should be inclined to say that he seems to me very much to resemble Chauncey M. Depew. I hope neither orator will be displeased at the comparison. The

late Walter Pater once remarked, at a London evening party, that two of the company—a brother and sister—were strikingly like each other. For which of us, Mr. Pater,' asked the sister, 'do you intend that as a compliment?' I assure you, answered Mr. Pater, in perfectly good faith, 'I mean it as a compliment to neither.' One of those who were present told the story to the late George Du Maurier, who made a capital sketch in Punch' to illustrate its humor. Now, let me say that when I compare Lord Rosebery and Chauncey M. Depew I mean it as a compliment to both. Each man is so brilliant as a ceremonial or after-dinner speaker that he does not always get credit from the world at large for his oratorical capacity to deal with great and serious subjects."

Ether Voynich, the author of the novel "The Gadfly," is thirty-three years old and is Irish by birth and English in ancestry, being the daughter of the logician Boole. Her husband is a Pole of quiet tastes who has long lived in London.

The monument to Professor Charcot will be forunveiled at the Salpétrière, in Parts, on Oc-

Ex-President Casimir-Perier, of France, and his wife are making a cycling tour through the midland counties of England.

A correspondent of "The Brunswick (Me.) Teleraph" says: "Hawthorne, when a student in coloften went fishing for trout in what is now known is Mail Brook. At that time the students called it Hawthorne's brook. He was rather reserved in man-Hawthorne's brook. He was rather reserved in man-ner and had but few associates. When in college he was not over five feet eight inches in height. It was the custom at that time for the students when they met President Allen to raise their hats linwthorne and John Hodgdon, it was said, were brought up among the Friends, and they did not raise their hats when passing the president. Haw-thorne was summoned before the president for this neglect, and I have forgotten whether he was sus-pensed or escaped with only a reprimand."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

for many years an influential member of the Chinese colony in that city and a pioneer in the rice

Aswan, who died the other day in Honolulu, was

An old Weish preacher, in his eightleth year, who was an invetorate smoker, was one day driving out with his servant, also noted for the quantity of tobacco he consumed.

Suddenly the trap overturned, with the old man underneath, the groom having succeeded in jumping on to the hedge.

A crowd of men, by whom the old man was worshipped, at once rushed to the spot and proceeded to raise the cupsized vehicle, believing that the old man was seriously hurt, if not killed.

They had raised one side of the trap, when he thrust his head from beneath and addressed his servant. ervant:
"George, have you got a light."—(Answers.

The National Association of Mexican War Vetrans will hold its fourth annual reunion in Louis-

A Summer Reflection—'It's hard to tell just what to do," said the man who was sitting on the back porch in his snirt sleeves
"Yet one ought to get a start with such brilliant prospects opening up all over the world," remarked the next-door neighbor, who was mending a hole in the fence.
"Yes But supposing I had gone to the Klondike. I'd be so far away now that I couldn't go and help develop Cuba. And if I go to Cuba I'll miss a chance to go when the next rich territory opens up. There's no use of trying to deby it. This is a hard life."

And then be tilted his chair back against the wand went to sleep (Washington Star.

TH DEUM LAUDAMUS. Lord, in this our triumph hour, Let us own Thy sovereign power. Not to us the praise belongs

Unto Thee the victors' songs. Thine the arm that struck the blow Thine the conquest of our foe; So to-day we raise to Thee

Hymns of thanks on land and sea Now that clash of arms is o'er. in our hearts Thy Name shall dwell

In Thy hands the issue lay: Then shall all the honor be,

The Savage Bachelor -The Dearest Girl-What makes you old bachelors say such horrid things? Married men do not talk that way.
The Savage Bachelor-No; we only say what the married men think - Cincinnati Enquirer.

J. F. Swords of Hartford, formerly United States "The Hartford Courant" as saying that next to island, the old Spanish commercial people are the best citizens. These he expects to welcome the merchants and shippers, and in many instances the From The Chicago Tribune At the Pope's advanced age, his illness, though prenounced slight by the Vatican authorities, must be regarded as having a serious aspect, and of their children to the United States to be of any of this newly acquired terratory. Cuba is the Isla de Piños, the Isle of Pines, which has figured frequently in the dispatches during the winter resort for the wealthy people of this counadvantages are almost destroyed. Speaking of the dirtiness of Cuba generally, Mr. Swords said that the first Governor of the island ought to be Colonel

### OVERLOOKED

He wouldn't look well in a novel; He wouldn't be praised in a play. His home's neither palace nor novel-lie's only a man of to-day. He's only a man of to-day
He couldn't do much with a sabre,
If carnage and riot were rife.
He merely can suffer and labor—
A hero of every-day life.

He isn't delightfully daring;

He's really but one of the many,
Determined and patient and bold.
Whose struggle's as noble as any
ity poet or a velist told.
And later, when Time writes the story
of those who've been valiant in strife.
A pare will be due to the glory
of heroes of every-day life.

-(Chicago Evening Post.

Says "The Waterbury American": "How quick we are to adopt current phrases into political slang! Here is a headline artist who says that 'Politicians are grinding their machetes."

"I don't like that Mamie Strawboard. She looks

"Poes she"
"Yes, she does. She looks to me like a girl who
would announce her engagement to Hero Hobson,
and then write and ask him how he dared start
such an absurd story."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some years ago, according to "The London Ladies' Kennel Journal." Sir Henry Irving had a dog he called Midsummer Night's Dream. thought it was a built terrier, and made a present of it to G. W. Childs. The animal was exhibited in a Philadelphia exhibition, where it attracted considerable attention. This roused the ire other exhibitors, and they declared that Midsummer Night's Dream was not a bull terrier, but a haif-bred buildog. One of them wrote on a plece of paper, which was attached to the dog's kennel, Henry Irving may know a great deal about Shake speare, but he knows nothing about bull terriers."

First Member Musical Committee-Does the new soprano's voice fill the church? Second Member-Hardly. The ushers tell me there are always vacant seats in the gallery.—(De-

coined by the French Mint. The dies, executed after the design submitted by M. Chaplin to the Negue, and approved by him, have just been com The silver coin in question is stamped on one side with the effigy of Emperor Menelik and or the reverse with the lion of Abyssinia.

Booker T. Washington's most striking utterance concerning his own race is said to be embodied in the following. "Our race is in too big a hurry. The preachers went the title of D. D. before they know divinity. Aimost every graduate in the English course must be addressed as 'professor.' We want a biography before we have lived. Some want to take Latin and Greek who do not know the personal pronoun in English. Some want postoffices who do not know how many stamped envelopes to give for il cents. Go to the farm; stick to the farm.

. We do not want to govern the country until we learn to govern the home."—(Kansas City Journal.

Mourning Reform Association has issued the fol-lowing manifesto: "No darkened house, no dur-able coffin, no special mourning attire, no bricked grave, no unnecessary show, no avoidable expense and no unusual eating or drinking."

FRESH AIR FUND WORK.

TWENTY-SIX PARTIES, NUMBERING NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE CHILDREN, SENT TO THE COUNTRY LAST WEEK.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent to the country last week twenty-six parties, aggregating 943 ch dren. This was a week's record which looks well on paper, but at the same time means a far greater amount of good accomplished than is indicated by the mere summary in black and white,

With last week the bulk of this season's fresh all work comes to an end. It is true that from now until the second week in September one or two parties of children will be sent away from the city every day. There are yet several hundreds of little people whom it has been arranged to send to the country. The egress of poor and needy children will still be something more than perceptible. It will be large, but in comparison with the preceding weeks of the summer it will be noticeably small. The backbone of the summer's work is broken. The campaign is ended, the protocol signed, and the few desultory shots still to be fired will be but a ra minder of what was,

The day excursions which took place last week numbered four, and gave a day of rest and pleasure on the water to about four thousand mothers and children who would not otherwise have obtained it All but three of this week's parties will go to the

children who would not seek s parties will go to the regular fresh air homes. These three have been invited to Boiling Springs, Penn. Friendship, N. Y. and Cazenovia, N. Y. Twenty-seven children have been invited to Boiling Springs. The following kind people will be their hosts: M.ss Grace Hershman, Christian Kerr, Mrs. Peter Gerew, Miss Hattle Shelley, Joseph Baker, Mrs. Gray, Oliver Dewalt, Miss Tillie Gleim, Miss Annie Kauffman, J. C. Baker, William Kunkle, D. B. Hoerner, Mrs. John Tanger, J. W. Miller and Charles Otto. The Rev. S. N. Moyer has made the arrangements.

The party for Friendship will number forty-four. The arrangements have been made by F. E. Dark, This party will be unique in that twenty-six "specials" bound for sixteen different places along the Erie, will leave for the country at the same time. Some of the "specials" are still little children, and some are grown up, but all are fortunate in having been so well liked by their hosts of former summers that they have been reinvited for longer visits.

Cazenovia receives this week its second party of little fresh air guests for this summer. This is charity of the right sort.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. B. E. Valentine. Storrs, Conn.
Proceeds of an entertainment at Kiamesha Lake House, Monticello, N. Y.
R. H. W.
H. P. Stagg, Stratford, Conn. 80 70 Mary 1. Moulton, Bridgeport A grateful mother Arguneful Mother Arguneful Mother Anderson North East Harber N. 1. Moulton, Bridgepott
A grateful mother
Mrs. James H. Anderson, North East Harb
Me.
Miss C. F. Anderson, North East Harbar, M.
Presbyterian church, Bridge Hampton, N.
per Nathan T. Post, treasurer
In loving memory of M. E. S.
Collection taken at The Hunterstan, Netherwoo,
N. J. by the following children Gladys
Baich, Martina L. Baich, Matthia E. Peros
Loita Perozo, Lorraine A. Webber, Zoe J.
Webber, Frederick H. McCom, Helen Grego,
and Adelina E. Fighica.
R. K.
W. D. Griswoldville, Mass.
A friend, Danhers, Conn.
W. D. L. B. Ditmon Ditmon Disty a knowledged

A particularly enjoyable concert for the benefit of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund was given at the Rhamesha Lake House, Monticello, N. Y., on Monday evening August 8, under the direction of William H. Lee, the barytone of New-York City, assisted by Carrie Morse Lee, contraits, and John Francis Gilder, planist, at which \$20 to was real-

C. M. Bartlett, the genial proprietor, is unusually thoughtful in providing amusements for the guests of his pleasant house, and the combination of a delightful musical evening and the benefit to the near little ones of this great city was a very happy one.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEWPORT. Newport, R. L. Aug. 14 (Special). - Sunday night

is a favorite for small dinner parties at the Casino grill rooms after the weekly concerts, and to-night was no exception. The list of those entertaining includes Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. J. Clinton Gray, Mrs. G. Von L. Meyer, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Gray, Mrs. G. Von L. Meyer, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mrs. J. Elius Hoffman, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. C. R. Hone, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Mrs. George G. Haven, J. S. Tooker and G. P. Meservey. The officials of the Golf Club have announced that the annual tournament on the Newport links will be annual tournament of the Buchanam Winthrop, and consolation cup, offered by the Greens Committee and a gold medal for the best score over the cleriteen-hole course.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

### IT MEANS STANDING STILL.

From The Dallas News.

The American system defined by anti-expansion ists involves the idea that Americans cannot adapt themselves to new conditions; also that they should not if they could on account of embarroes jaid down in the form of conventional disabilities as the outcome of international disputes from time to time.

# TO WITHDRAW DISHONORABLE.

From The Portland Oregonian.

We cannot withdraw without loss of honor, and Europe would naturally object to the United States hedding Manila, unless we assume responsibility for the rest of the Philippines. We cannot restore the Philippines to Spain without dishonor, for we are europelyon directly responsible for the last insurfection. The retention of all the Philippines is the simplest and safest course. There is no more justice, honor, peace or safety is prospen for the people of the Philippine islands without the complete expulsion of Spanish authority than there is for Caba without it. From The Portland Oregonian.

#### NO ROOM FOR DEBATE. From The San Francisco Chronicle.

It will never do, under any circumstances, to let Spain keep the islands, not to turn them over to local anarchy, with its bievitable ending in European control. If there is to be a debate at all, we trust that it will end in another American ultimatum, volced in the spirit of the man who was willing to have the wagon painted in any color so long as it was painted red.

KEEP THEM ALL

From The Seattle Times.

We say, "Keep the whole shooting match"-Ladrones, Porto Rico, Philippines and an and not give up a single one. A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

### From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

We have placed the country in a position the far-off Philippine Islands if we want the we can have as much of them as we may locate a prudent. One of the sure things is that have ample commercial and naval station and on other islands upon which we have the option from Spain. Let the Government United States in the settlement with Spain modest as it can possibly be under the stances, and we will still have spread on wonderful degree and taught the world, and calle our people, that we have as much the outlying territory as other great Powers earth.

NOT TO BE DETERRED.

From The Kalamazco Telegraph.

This Nation has been the instrument of Providence for the uplifting of downfrodden people, and our sacred duty will not be performed intil we give to all these people better government, more happiness and more civilization. Spain's rule in all of her islands has been cruel and barbatic. One thing is certain, and that is, Spain's former sovereignty will not be restored. It is not for this country to shirk its manifest duty, not withstanding imaginary dangers. "Imperialism" and colonial possessions are not in themselves dangerous, and should not deter us for a moment from completing the work of civilization that has been thrust upon us. From The Kalamazoo Telegraph.

THE PHILIPPINES, TOO. For better or for worse, American territory will be considerably enlarged. Porto Rico is aiready as good as added to this country, all the signs point to the acquisition of Cuba, and some manner of hold will be kept on the Philippine Islands. From The Nashville American.

# IT WILL NOT BE SHIRKED.

From The Quincy (III.) Whig.

From The Quincy (III.) Whig.

There will be great commercial advantages to the United States in the possession of the Philippines, and this Government, if it does not wish to retain absolute possession, should at least hold enough of the conquered territory to give us control of the commerce of the Islands. In a business way, that will be just as good as retaining them altogether, and we will secure all the commercial advantages with little of the responsibility. The United States, however, will shirk no responsibility which has been imposed upon it by the war.

### PRECEDENTS.

There are precedents in the British occupation of Hong Kong that may be valuable in setting our acquisitions in the Philippines, and possibly Marila may become an American counterpart of the flourishing British city on the Chinese coast as a naval base, and also in commercial importance.

Uncle Sam has been eminently successful as a Uncle Sam has been eminently successful as a continental ruler. We cannot believe that he will be less so as a lord of the isles, now that events have compelled acceptance of the responsibility. From The Buffalo Commercial.